

## GET READY FOR "FLU"

Keep Your Liver Active, Your System Purified and Free From Colds by Taking Calotabs, the Nauseless Calomel Tablets, that are Delightful, Safe and Sure.

Physicians and Druggists are advising their friends to keep their systems purified and their organs in perfect working order as a protection against the return of influenza. They know that a clogged up system and a lazy liver favor colds, influenza and serious complications.

To cut short a cold overnight and to prevent serious complications take one Calotab at bedtime with a swallow of water—that's all. No salts, no nausea, no griping, no sickening after effects. Next morning your cold has vanished, your liver is active, your system is purified and refreshed and you are feeling fine with a hearty appetite for breakfast. Eat what you please—no danger. Calotabs are sold only in original sealed packages, price thirty-five cents. Every druggist is authorized to refund your money if you are not perfectly delighted with Calotabs.—(Adv.)

Took the Better Way.

"Why did you jump from in front of Simpson's car directly in the path of Barton's car?"

"Well, I saw I was bound to be hit by one of them, and Barton has the most money."—Toledo Blade.

### BREAKS YOUR COLD IN JUST A FEW HOURS

"Pape's Cold Compound" instantly relieves stuffiness and distress

Don't stay stuffed-up! Quit blowing and snuffling! A dose of "Pape's Cold Compound" taken every two hours until three doses are taken usually breaks up a severe cold and ends all gripe misery.

The very first dose opens your clogged-up nostrils and the air passages of the head; stops nose running; relieves the headache, dullness, feverishness, sneezing, soreness and stiffness.

"Pape's Cold Compound" is the quickest, surest relief known and costs only a few cents at drug stores. It acts without assistance, tastes nice, contains no quinine—insist upon Pape's!—Adv.

Many a family tree requires too much whitewashing to keep the insect off.

### SWAMP-ROOT FOR KIDNEY AILMENTS

There is only one medicine that really stands out pre-eminent as a medicine for curable ailments of the kidneys, liver and bladder.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root stands the highest for the reason that it has proven to be just the remedy needed in thousands upon thousands of distressing cases. Swamp-Root makes friends quickly because its mild and immediate effect is soon realized in most cases. It is a gentle, healing vegetable compound.

Start treatment at once. Sold at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

People like each other pretty well even when crowded on a street car.

#### Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

You may at least learn something by trying to teach old dogs new tricks.

### COAX 'EM

Stop Whipping Bowels Into Activity, but take "Cascarets"

Put aside the Salts, Pills, Castor Oil, or Purgative Waters that irritate and lash the bowels into action but which do not thoroughly cleanse, freshen and purify these drainage organs, and have no effect whatever upon the liver and stomach.

Keep your "insides" pure and fresh with Cascarets, which thoroughly cleanse the stomach, remove the undigested, sour food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out of the system all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels which are keeping you half sick, headachy, and miserable.

Cascarets tonight will make you feel great by morning. They work while you sleep—never gripe, sicken or cause inconvenience. Cascarets cost so little too.—Adv.

#### Old Practice.

"Do you believe doctors have a right to kill where they can't cure?"

"Haven't they always been doing it?"

# George Washington's Farewell Address



HOUDON STATUE AT RICHMOND, VA.



GEORGE WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address bulked large in the nation-wide discussion of the peace treaty and the league of nations. Four American state documents figured with increasing regularity in the debate in the senate and in the thousand and one public speeches and published articles: the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, Washington's Farewell Address and the Monroe Doctrine.

The Farewell Address was used at a test everywhere by everybody. Both sides used it. Those who opposed the treaty made use of it as a solemn warning against "entangling foreign alliances"—the present-day equivalent of Washington's phrase, "permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world." Those favoring the treaty argued that Washington's political wisdom was of his day only, and that his teachings are out of date; that while Washington was good and noble he was unlearned in the science of government and untrained in the arts of statecraft.

Those who adhered to the policy of the Farewell Address also upheld the Monroe Doctrine, holding the latter to be the development and outgrowth of the former.

The events leading up to the Farewell Address are briefly as follows: The constitutional convention met in May in Philadelphia. After four months of secret deliberations the Constitution was completed and offered to the individual states for adoption. Nine states were necessary; New Hampshire made the ninth. The Constitution went into effect June 21, 1788. George Washington was elected the first president of the United States and served two terms, 1789-1796. He declined a third term and established the precedent for but one re-election.

If Washington accepted the presidency with reluctance it was with pronounced distaste that he yielded to what he thought was his duty and took the office for a second term. And it proved to be a stormy term. In 1793 France declared war on England and Louis XVI was beheaded in France by the revolutionists. "Citizen" Genet, representing the French revolutionists, arrived here and stirred the American people to a frenzy of sympathy with France. Washington issued a neutrality proclamation which aroused a storm of popular protest. Genet's activities resulted in his recall. In the meantime Great Britain was postponing the surrender of British posts in the Northwest, taking American sailors from American ships under the pretext that they were Britons and so acting generally that a large part of the American people clamored for war against the British. Washington finally succeeded in negotiating a treaty with Great Britain, which in part corrected these evils. Thus he succeeded both in maintaining neutrality and averting war, in spite of discord in his cabinet and division of sentiment in the nation. And it was with a full heart that he wrote that part of his Farewell Address to the American people, September 17, 1796, as his retirement from the presidency approached. That his heart was full is shown by these words from the address:

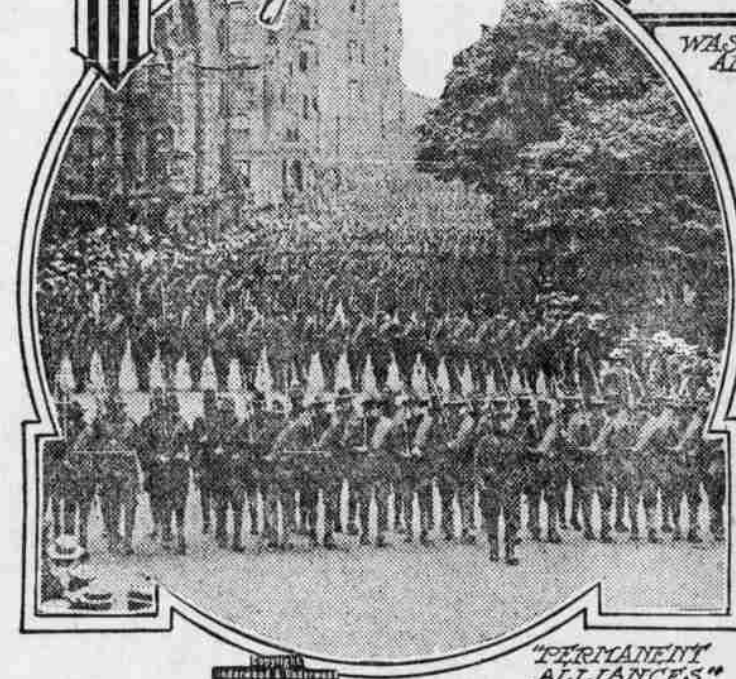
"In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression that I could wish—that they will control the usual current of the passions or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations. But if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good—that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism—this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated."

The part of the Farewell Address most used, of course, was those paragraphs toward its close, which bear on foreign relations of the United States. These paragraphs were read into the Congressional Record as follows on several occasions:

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government."



WASHINGTON IN HIS FAREWELL ADDRESS



"PERMANENT ALLIANCES"

"The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is in extending our commercial relations to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop."

"Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities."

"Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel."

"Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor or caprice?"

"It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world."

"Taking care always to keep ourselves by suitable establishments on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies."

"Harmony, liberal intercourse with all nations are recommended by policy, humanity and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand, neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; . . . constantly keeping in view that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that by such acceptance it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard."

The Monroe Doctrine dates from a declaration December 2, 1823, by President James Monroe in his seventh annual message to congress. The Holy Alliance, formed in 1815 by Russia, Austria and Prussia, was threatening to help Spain recover control of South America. Russia and the United States were in controversy over the Pacific coast boundaries. The nub of the Monroe Doctrine is in these two paragraphs:

"In the discussions to which this interest (the Russian controversy) has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the

occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers.

"With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power (Spain) we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view an interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner, their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

The prominence given the Farewell Address in this public discussion of the treaty should, however, surprise no one. Examination of American state papers shows that Washington's policy has figured largely in many periods of our history and often in connection with the Monroe Doctrine.

President Grover Cleveland said: "It is the policy of peace suitable to our interests. It is the only policy of Monroe and of Washington and Jefferson: 'Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliance with none.'"

President Wilson was in full accord with Grover Cleveland—that there was no change of conditions justifying our abandonment of the policy of "non-intervention" when, in his speech in Washington, on May 16, 1914, he said at the dedication of the monument of Commodore John Barry:

"There are just as vital things stirring now that concern the existence of the nation as were stirring then—to wit, in Washington's time—and every man who worthily stands in this presence should examine himself and see whether he has the full conception of what it means. America should live her own life. Washington saw it when he wrote his Farewell Address."

In this nation-wide debate George Washington has received many an eloquent appreciation. One of the finest was contained in an address by Senator Borah of Idaho on the treaty in the senate in November of 1919. He said, among other things:

"What is the test of statesmanship? Is it the formation of theories, the utterance of abstract and incontrovertible truths, or is it the capacity and the power to give to a people that concrete thing called liberty, that vital and indispensable thing in human happiness called free institutions and to establish over all and above all the blessed and eternal reign of order and law?"

"If this be the test, where shall we find another whose name is entitled to be written beside the name of Washington? His judgment and poise in the hour of turmoil and peril, his courage and vision in times of adversity, his firm grasp of fundamental principles, his almost inspired power to penetrate the future and read there the result, the effect of policies, have never been excelled, if equaled, by any of the world's commonwealth builders."

"Reflect for a moment over his achievements. He led the Revolutionary Army to victory. He was the very first to suggest a union instead of a confederacy. He presided over and counseled with great wisdom the convention which framed the Constitution. He guided the government through its first perilous years. He gave dignity and stability and honor to that which was looked upon by the world as a passing experiment, and finally, as his own peculiar and particular contribution to the happiness of his countrymen and to the cause of the Republic, he gave us his great foreign policy, under which we have lived and prospered and strengthened for nearly a century and a half."

## GIRLS! A MASS OF WAVY, GLEAMY BEAUTIFUL HAIR

Let "Danderine" save and glorify your hair



In a few moments you can transform your plain, dull, flat hair. You can have it abundant, soft, glossy and full of life. Just get at any drug or toilet counter a small bottle of "Danderine" for a few cents. Then moisten a soft cloth with the Danderine and draw this through your hair taking one small strand at a time. Instantly, yes, immediately, you have doubled the beauty of your hair. It will be a mass, so soft, lustrous, fluffy and so easy to do up. All dust, dirt and excessive oil is removed.

Let Danderine put more life, color, vigor and brightness in your hair. This stimulating tonic will freshen your scalp, check dandruff and falling hair, and help your hair to grow long, thick, strong and beautiful.—Adv.

#### The Trouble.

"Is this son you speak of adolescent?"

"Mercy no, ma'am. He's just a little queer in the head."

### GOT A CHILD'S COAT BY DYEING GARMENT

"Diamond Dyes" Help Make New Outfits for Youngsters.

Don't worry about perfect results. Use "Diamond Dyes," guaranteed to give a new, rich, fadeless color to any fabric, whether it be wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods,—dresses, blouses, stockings, skirts, children's coats, feathers—everything!

Direction Book in package tells how to diamond dye over any color. To match any material, have dealer show you "Diamond Dye" Color Card.—Adv.

"Safety first" is a good motto until it hooks up with "let the other fellow do it."

## Sure Relief



## BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION VICTIMS RESCUED

Kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles are most dangerous because of their insidious attacks. Heed the first warning they give that they need attention by taking

## GOLD MEDAL HAZLEN OIL

The world's standard remedy for these disorders, will often ward off these diseases and strengthen the body against further attacks. Three sizes, all druggists. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation

Business—Be a Rural Merchant We turn the goods on credit and start you in profitable business. You run no risk. In business 25 years. Our men make profits of \$4 to \$100 per week. We teach you the business. Ask for our Complete Offer. The Hailer Proprietary Co., Blair, Nebraska.

Southeastern Colorado Farms and ranches, any size, lowest prices, best terms, good crops, excellent climate. Send for free descriptive booklet and list. The Grege Realty Company, Lamar, Colo.

## Cuticura Soap AND OINTMENT Clear the Skin

Scars 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c, Talcum 25c.

Persistent Coughs are dangerous. Get prompt relief from Piso's. Coughs, colds, whooping cough, and all for young and old. No opiates in

## PISO'S